

The International Roundtable on Memory (IROM2006)

Sunday Nov. 5th to Wednesday Nov.8th, 2006

Fukuoka International Congress Center, Fukuoka
& Keio University Mita Campus, Tokyo, Japan

Supported by JSPS

Program

Ver.2.1

Organizing Committee

Kazuo Mori, Shinshu University
Maryanne Garry, Victoria University of Wellington
Yuji Itoh, Keio University
Makiko Naka, Hokkaido University

Symposium The MORI Technique:

Applications, findings, and possibilities

(Jointly organized with Japanese Psychological Association)

Location: The Main Hall on the 3F, Fukuoka International Congress Center

Date/Time: Sunday, November 5, 2006, 15:30 - 18:30 PM

Chairs:

Maryanne Garry & Kazuo Mori

The MORI (Manipulation of Rivalrous Images by polarizing filters) Technique enables experimenters to project two different video movies on the same screen to be viewed separately by two groups of viewers without their noticing the duality. The technique has been utilized in experimental research on eyewitness testimony experiments in which participants/eyewitnesses observed two different versions of a simulated criminal event presented using this technique and discussed what they had seen afterwards.

In this symposium, first the outline of the MORI Technique will be explained and after that three speakers will present their research with the MORI Technique. The last speaker will present an experimental research done in the similar vein. Yuji Itoh has been conducting experimental research in eyewitness memory. Kumi Hirokawa has recently published a paper on eyewitness research using the MORI Technique in *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*. It is the first paper on a study that used the technique to be published in an international journal. Lauren French is a graduate student in the Ph.D program under supervision of Maryanne Garry at Victoria University of Wellington. She has been conducting experimental research with witness pairs in various personal relationships. Fiona Gabbert is a lecturer at University of Abertay Dundee, Scotland. She has been interested in the discrepancies of observed information between two witnesses.

The discussants are all from overseas. They are specialists in eyewitness research and related areas. Harlene Hayne has been studying children's memory and an appropriate judicial procedure for taking evidence from child witnesses. Amina Memon has organized an eyewitness research lab in Scotland, producing numerous papers on the subject. Martine Powell is a specialist in eyewitness memory, police interviewing, children's suggestibility, and child witnesses. She is currently an Austrasian editor of *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. Lastly, Maryanne Garry, who also co-chairs this symposium, will join the discussion. She has been conducting experimental research on various aspects of memory distortion.

The symposium will be carried out in English. No translation is provided. However, the organizer has asked the contributors to be conscious of the Japanese attendees and audience members and to prepare their presentations utilizing visual aids as much as possible. The International Roundtable on Memory 2006 is supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Society for Promotion of Science (Grant No.18633008).

15:30- 15:40
Kazuo Mori
Shinshu University

A Brief Introduction to the MORI Technique:
three generation + one

15:40- 16:00
Kazuo Mori (1) & Hideko Mori (2)
(1) Shinshu University, (2) Bunka Women's University Nagano College

Second-Order Effects of the Presence of Co-witnesses on Memory
Conformity in Experimental Collaborative Eyewitness Testimony

Using the MORI technique, in which two different images presented on the same screen are viewed separately by two groups without them noticing the duality, two experiments were carried out with a total of 138 undergraduates in groups of varying sizes to examine the second-order effects of the presence of co-witnesses on witnesses' memory distortion. Experiment 1 investigated the co-witness effects in a one-versus-two situation, while Experiment 2 investigated the effects in a two-versus-two situation. Results showed that isolated eyewitnesses who had no supporting co-witnesses changed their minds more frequently in accordance with the majority, and when they had a co-witness who shared the same information, they tended to stick to their original reports even after being confronted with conflicting information in a discussion.

16:00- 16:20
Yuji Itoh
Keio University

The effect of cooperative remembering on accuracy of subsequent memory
test: Analysis of conversation

An experiment was conducted using MORI technique in which dyads of participants observed two versions of slide sequence, some details of which were slightly different. In experimental conditions, participants were asked to remember details of the event cooperatively and then individually. Before cooperative remembering, some participants were required to remember the event individually. Before the final individual memory test, some participants were given warning against conformity. Analyses of transcriptions of conversation during cooperative remembering were done, and the relationship between the types of interactions in dyads and the effects of cooperative remembering and warning against conformity was examined. The role of meta-memory in memory conformity effect and resistance to the effect will be

discussed.

16:20- 16:40

Kumi Hirokawa (1), Eriko Matsuno (2), Jun Ukita (2), & Kazuo Mori (3)
(1) Okayama University, (2)Kwansei Gakuin University, (3)Shinshu University

The relationship between masculinity-femininity and concession in an
experimental collaborative eyewitness testimony

The present study examined the relationships of masculinity and femininity with concession in an experimental collaborative eyewitness testimony task, using the MORI technique (Mori et al., 1999; Mori, 2003). Participants formed same sex or mixed sex pairs and watched a video taped event. Their eyewitness memories were assessed three times: immediately after watching, after discussing the event together, and individually one week later. The participants' self-confidence in their recalled memories and percentages of concessions were also examined. The Masculinity-Humanity-Femininity Scale (Ito, 1978) was administered to the participants at the end of the experiment. The results showed that masculinity negatively correlated with concession, and that both masculinity and femininity were associated with inaccuracy in collaborative memory recall.

16:40-17:00

Lauren Y. French (1), Maryanne Garry (1), & Kazuo Mori (2)
(1) Victoria University of Wellington, (2) Shinshu University

Discussion influences memory more in romantic partners than in strangers

We used Mori's (2003) polarization technique to study eyewitness conformity. Subjects participated in pairs, either with their romantic partner or with a stranger. Subjects in each pair unknowingly saw a slightly different version of the same movie, with eight critical details manipulated. After watching the movie, subjects discussed several questions, including four related to critical items. The other four critical items were not mentioned during discussion. Finally, subjects completed a 20-item two-alternative forced choice recognition test independently. We found that subjects were more likely to correctly recall critical items that they did not discuss. Furthermore, this effect was stronger for subjects who participated with their romantic partner than subjects who participated with a stranger. In short, subjects were more misled by information provided by a trusted other than by someone they did not know.

17:00- 17:20

Fiona Gabbert
University of Abertay, Dundee

The relationship between perceived memory quality and memory conformity.

In everyday life it is natural for people to discuss their shared experiences. However, because memories are fallible, sometimes one person will introduce inaccurate information into the conversation. Research has shown that this information can be incorporated into the other person's memory, and subsequently reported as their own recall of the event. This is known as 'memory conformity'. Our research investigates possible factors influencing susceptibility to memory conformity. Participants were tested in dyads. Each dyad member encoded different versions of the same slides. The experimental manipulation led each dyad member to believe that one had viewed the slides for twice the length of time as their partner, whereas in reality participants encoded the slides for exactly the same amount of time. Dyad members later discussed the event together before individually providing a written summary of what they had seen. Level of memory conformity was influenced by perceived encoding duration, when actual encoding duration was held constant.

17:30- 18:30
General Discussion

Harlene Hayne
Otago University

Amina Memon
University of Aberdeen

Martine Powell
Deakin University

Maryanne Garry
Victoria University of Wellington

Fukuoka Round Conference: Social applications of memory research findings

Location: Room 409-410 on the 4F, Fukuoka International Congress Center

Date/Time: Monday, November 6, 2006, 9:30 AM - 15:00 PM

Chair:

Kazuo Mori

9:30 - 9:40

Kazuo Mori

Shinshu University

Opening Talk

9:40 -10:30

Maryanne Garry

Victoria University of Wellington

Memory distortions happen inside and outside the head

For decades, the scientific study of memory treated it as a cognitive mechanism, a container practically devoid of social function. However, more recent and converging research suggests that memory has both cognitive and social functions and, accordingly, false memories have cognitive and social aspects to them. In this talk, I will review research from my laboratory showing how various cognitive factors (such as working memory capacity), and social factors (such as expectancies), can conspire to reduce or exaggerate susceptibility to false memories.

10:30 -11:20

Martine Powell

Deakin University

Children's suggestibility about an occurrence of a repeated event

Three experiments were conducted to test the proposition that children's suggestibility about an occurrence of a repeated event is heightened when an interviewer suggests false details that were experienced in non-target occurrences of the event as opposed to new details that never occurred. In each experiment, children participated in a repeated event during which specific items varied each time (e.g., the children always got a sticker but the theme of the sticker was different in each occurrence). Separate biasing and memory interviews were then conducted. In Experiment 1, the interviewer merely suggested that the false details might have occurred in the event. In the remaining experiments, the suggested details were clearly linked to the target occurrence with either a contextual or temporal cue. The potential

moderating effect of the child's age (Experiment 1) and the retention interval (Experiments 1 and 2) were also examined. Consistent with the initial hypothesis, suggestions about experienced (non-target) details were more likely to be repeated by the children compared to suggestions about non-experienced details. In Experiments 2 and 3, experienced suggestions were also more likely to inhibit children's recall of the target occurrence. The relevance and generalisability of these findings to the legal setting are discussed.

11:20- 12:10

Ingrid Candel(1) & Amina Memon(2)

(1) Maastricht University & (2) University of Aberdeen

Peer Interaction Affects Children's Memory Reports

The current study was designed to explore the memory conformity effect in children. Younger (6-7 years; n = 60) and older (11-12-years; n = 62) children watched a video clip (version A or B) individually or in dyads. The dyads were led to believe that they were viewing the same clip while in fact they saw slightly different versions. They were instructed to discuss the event witnessed on the video. Next, all children were involved in an individual recall task. During free recall, more than 60% of the children who had discussed the video reported at least one detail from the alternative video clip. In contrast, over 23% of the children who watched the video individually incorporated such a detail. Although older children had better memory for the video than younger children, the memory conformity effect was stronger for older children.

12:20- 13:30

Break for Lunch

13:30- 14:20

Harlene Hayne

Otago University

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words:

The Effect of Drawing on Memory Interviews with Children

When given crayons or felt tip markers, most children will readily begin to draw. Children's drawings are typically imaginative and colorful and most adults are inherently fascinated by them. But is there more to children's drawings than initially meets the eye? For over a century now, psychologists have argued that children's drawings are more than mere scribbles on a page. In clinical contexts, some experts have argued that drawings provide a unique window to children's thoughts, feelings, and intellectual development. In legal contexts, children's drawings have been used to make decisions about custody and access and to enhance children's reports of physical and sexual abuse. In short, many experts have argued that a picture is truly worth a

thousand words.

Unfortunately, psychologists' enthusiasm for children's drawings has often preceded empirical research on the claims that are made. In view of this issue, the overarching goal of my presentation is three-fold: First, I will review some of the claims that have been made about the clinical and forensic value of children's drawings. Second, I will evaluate the validity of those claims on the basis of recent research on children's drawings. Finally, I will present data from my own laboratory in which my students and I have examined the effect of drawing on the content and accuracy of children's accounts of their own past experiences. Taken together, these data have important implications for interviewer training in both clinical and legal contexts.

14:20- 15:00
General Discussion

Lauren French
Victoria University of Wellington

Fiona Gabbert
University of Abertay, Dundee

Yuji Itoh
Keio University

Makiko Naka
Hokkaido University

Tokyo Round Conference: Children's memory reports in legal practices

(Jointly organized with Japanese Society for Law and Psychology
and the Y. Itoh Laboratory of Keio University)

Location: Higashi-mon Hall, Keio University Mita Campus

Date/Time: Wednesday, November 8, 2006, 16:00 - 19:30 PM

Chairs:

Yuji Itoh & Kazuo Mori

16:10 - 16:40

Makiko Naka

Hokkaido University

Opening Talk

16:40 –17:30

Martine Powell

Deakin University

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Otago University

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19:10- 19:30
Discussion

Author Index

Lauren French

20-minute presentation on Sunday November 5th, 16:40-17:00

Fiona Gabbert

20-minute presentation on Sunday November 5th, 17:00-17:20

Maryanne Garry

Symposium Chair on Sunday November 5th, 15:30-18:30

45-minute talk on Monday November 6^h, 9:40-10:30

Harlene Hayne

45-minute talk on Monday November 6^h, 13:30-14:20

45-minute talk on Wednesday November 8^h, 18:20-19:10

Kumi Hirokawa

20-minute presentation on Sunday November 5th, 16:20-16:40

Yuji Itoh

20-minute presentation on Sunday November 5th, 16:00-16:20

Conference Chair on Wednesday November 8th, 16:00-19:30

Amina Memon

45-minute talk on Monday November 6^h, 10:30-11:20

45-minute talk on Wednesday November 8^h, 16:40-17:30

Kazuo Mori

Symposium Chair on Sunday November 5th, 15:30-18:30

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20-minute presentation on Sunday November 5th, 15:40-16:00

Conference Chair on Monday November 6th, 9:30-15:00

Conference Chair on Wednesday November 8th, 16:00-19:30

Makiko Naka

30-minute opening talk on Wednesday November 8^h, 16:10-16:40

Martine Powell

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45-minute talk on Wednesday November 8^h, 18:20-19:10